



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Within the past half dozen years a Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) and a Barn Owl (*Strix pratincola*) have been taken just in the edge of the same county.

H. C. HIGGINS, *Cincinnatus*, N. Y.

NOTES FROM LA CRESCENT, MINN., SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1896.—CASPIAN TERN, *Sterna tschegrava*.—Saw eight flying south on the 14th and twenty on the 15th of Sept. The last flock stayed on a sand-bar in the Mississippi for about half an hour.

GREAT BLUE HERON, *Ardea herodias*.—More than the usual number seen this month; mostly young birds. A few still present in the river bottoms in October.

AMERICAN OSPREY, *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*.—A good many seen in the southern part of this county along the Mississippi.

MYRTLE WARBLER, *Dendroica coronata*.—Not so many this fall as last. Saw the most on Sept. 22nd.

TREE SPARROW, *Spizella monticola*.—Seen everywhere during October, and until Nov. 15. Very few Nov. 30.

BLUEBIRD, *Sialia sialis*. Only one bird seen in Sept.

JUNCO, *Junco hiemalis*.—Seen everywhere during October, and until Nov. 15. Very few Nov. 30.

FOX SPARROW, *Passerella iliaca*.—Commenced to arrive from the north about Sept. 28th. Present everywhere in our bottoms during October.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW, *Zonotrichia albicollis*.—Few seen with the Fox Sparrow. Present during October.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD, *Trochilus colubris*.—One seen on Sept. 29th. Not as many seen the past season as usual.

AMERICAN CROW, *Corvus americanus*.—More seen than usual in Sept. Seem to be increasing in this locality.

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT, *Phalacrocorax dilopus*.—Quite a number were noticed going south about the 15th of October.

RING-BILLED GULL, *Larus delawarensis*. Some flocks have been seen along the river as late as Nov. 8th, going south.

LOON, *Urinator imber*.—Only two have been noticed in October. Last on Nov. 8.

AM. COOT, *Fulica americana*.—Last on Nov. 12.

CANADA GOOSE, *Branta canadensis*.—A few flocks seen flying south in October; the last Nov. 8th.

MALLARD, *Anas boschras*.—Last on Nov. 19th.

RUBY- AND GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLETS, *Regulus calendula* and *satrapa*.—Are seen and heard in the woods. Seem to be about the same number as last season.

RUSTY BLACKBIRD, *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*.—Were seen in small flocks during October. Last Nov. 12.

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD, *Agelaius phoeniceus*.—Were with us in large flocks during October.

BRONZED GRACKLE, *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*.—Present in large flocks during October.

WHIT HARRISON, *La Crescent, Minn.*

WHERE THE JUNCOS ROOST.—In a hilly piece of woodland near here the banks in many places are so steep that the earth slides down, leaving an overhanging fringe of roots and rootlets, covered above with mould and fallen leaves—a continuation of the surface soil of the hill-tops. Within these cave-like places the Juncos roost in considerable numbers, probably all within reasonable distances of the banks, and apparently occupy them all winter.

J. C. GALLOWAY, *Montgomery, O.*

THE AMERICAN LONG-EARED OWL IN CONFINEMENT DRINKS WATER.—

An American Long-eared Owl was taken on May 25th last, together with four others, from an old crow's nest in a deep tamarack swamp in Jackson county. They were apparently about two weeks old and yet in the down. The individual in question was kept alive and christened "Socrates", while his four less fortunate brothers and sisters with the parent bird were made ready for the skin shelves. Now I had kept Great Horned Owls, and Screech Owls for over two years at a time and never had I known one to drink water nor had they an opportunity to do so if they wished. Socrates was kept for about six months in our cellar and well fed with mice, sparrows and red squirrels, bits of meat, etc., and he thrived and grew. One day a dish of water chanced in his presence and he placed himself in the three inches of water, drank very heartily, taking long gulps and then raising the head and swallowing as do the ordinary fowls. Since then he has been regularly provided with water, and he seems to want it as would a canary or goldfinch. He is now in a spacious cage, a hearty undisputed example of a survivor of total abstinence of water (not fire water, but aqua pura, H_2O). Let the camel "look to his laurels." Query, do owls and hawks at large and in confinement usually drink and do they need to do so?

L. WHITNEY WATKINS, *Manchester, Mich.*